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County Borough of Southampton

Annual Report

ON THE

Health of the County Borough of Southampton

AND THE

Port of Southampton

For the Year 1944

BY

H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS,

O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health

TO THE

County Borough and Port of Southampton.

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County Borough of Southampton.

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For the Year 1944

BY

H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough and Port of Southampton,
Medical Superintendent of the Municipal Hospitals,
Medical Officer to the Education, Public Assistance,
and Mental Deficiency Acts Committees,
Medical Referee to the Southampton Crematorium.

1946
A. J. Day (Printers) Ltd., Southampton.

County Borough and Port of Southampton.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Southampton.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, the Annual Report for the year 1944 shows only the essential statistics.

The difficulties of printing and shortage of paper at the present time make it impossible for the normal reports to be produced, although I hope the report for the year 1945 will be presented on pre-war lines.

I am,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births—

Legitimate	Males	1,425	Females	1,388	Total	2,813
Illegitimate	Males	158	Females	135	Total	293
		1,583		1,523	Total	3,106

Birth Rate	24.05
Number of Stillbirths	98

Deaths—

Number of Deaths	1,839
Death Rate	14.24

Maternal Mortality Rate—

Per thousand live births	1.60
Per thousand total births	1.56
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	5.
Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births	46.36
Number of Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	114
Rate per 100,000 population	88.27
Rate per 100,000 population Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	19
Rate per 100,000 population	14.71

Population—

Registrar-General's estimated population at the middle of 1944	129,140

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASES

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	1	1
2. Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	—	2
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	1	3	4
5. Diphtheria	—	1	1
6. T.B. of Resp. System	69	45	114
7. Other forms of T.B.	12	7	19
8. Syphilitic Diseases	15	2	17
9. Influenza	13	5	18
10. Measles	—	1	1
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—
12. Acute Inf. Encephalitis ..	—	—	—
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity Oesophagus (M) .. Uterus (F) ..	15	19	34
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	23	30	53
15. Cancer of Breast	1	27	28
16. Cancer of all other sites ..	95	75	170
17. Diabetes	5	8	13
18. Intra. Vascular Lesions ..	78	77	155
19. Heart Disease	224	220	444
20. Other Disease of Circulatory System	24	20	44
21. Bronchitis	74	33	107
22. Pneumonia	45	40	85
23. Other Resp. Disorders ..	14	5	19
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	15	3	18
25. Diarrhœa under 2 years ..	13	6	19
26. Appendicitis	4	1	5
27. Other Digestive Disorders ..	18	17	35
28. Nephritis	46	19	65
29. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—
30. Other Maternal Causes ..	—	5	5
31. Premature Birth	33	7	40
32. Congenital Malformation, Birth Injuries Infant Diseases ..	23	15	38
33. Suicide	13	7	20
34. Road Traffic Accidents ..	36	4	40
35. Other Violent Causes	31	22	53
36. All other Causes	95	77	172
Totals	1,037	802	1,839

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Number of Notifications received during the year :—

Scarlet Fever	128
Diphtheria	39
Paratyphoid Fever	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	26
Erysipelas	37
Cerebro Spinal Fever	9
Acute Poliomyelitis	3
Encephalitis Lethargica	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9
Pemphigus Neonatorum	1
Dysentery	2
Malaria	2
Pneumonia	95
Measles	124
Whooping Cough	142
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	175
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	24
	819

TUBERCULOSIS

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1944

AGE PERIODS	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS												Total Notifications
	NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS												
	0–	1–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	Total (all ages)	
PULMONARY MALES	1	3	4	3	8	13	12	26	21	13	5	109	113
PULMONARY FEMALES	—	1	4	4	6	19	20	10	5	6	—	75	76
NON-PULMONARY MALES	—	1	3	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	12	13
NON-PULMONARY FEMALES ..	1	4	3	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	12	12

TUBERCULOSIS—*continued*

NEW CASES of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health OTHERWISE than by formal Notification.

AGE PERIODS	0–	1–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	TOTAL
PULMONARY MALES	1	—	1	—	2	6	5	8	6	3	7	39
PULMONARY FEMALES	—	1	—	—	2	4	5	5	1	1	3	22
NON-PULMONARY MALES ..	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	8
NON-PULMONARY FEMALES ..	—	4	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	11
											Total	80

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES

Return relating to all Persons who were treated at the Treatment Centres at East Park Terrace, Southampton, during the year ended 31st December, 1944.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than venereal		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation ..	180	108	—	—	67	19	49	22	296	149	445
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	21	10	—	—	6	2	—	—	27	12	39
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from—											
Syphilis, primary	39	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	6	45
,, secondary	9	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	13	22
,, latent in first year of infection	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	9
,, all later stages	20	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	11	31
,, congenital	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	10	21
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ..	—	—	—	—	158	80	—	—	158	80	238
,, later	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	3	2	5
Conditions other than venereal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	533	261	533	261	794
Conditions remaining undiagnosed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	8
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment for the same infection, or to have been under observation, at other Centres	204	18	—	—	169	4	—	—	373	22	395
Total of Items, 1, 2, 3, and 4	487	182	—	—	403	107	590	283	1480	572	2052

Return relating to all Persons at the Treatment Centres at East Park Terrace, Southampton—*continued*

5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure or after diagnosis as non-venereal	42	30	—	—	88	53	515	258	645	341	986
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from :—											
Syphilis, primary	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	10	23
,, secondary	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	14
,, latent in 1st year infection ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
,, all later stages	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	14
,, congenital	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	8
Soft Chancre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection ..	—	—	—	—	23	5	—	—	23	5	28
,, later	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure ..	19	17	—	—	36	20	—	—	55	37	92
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners ..	301	15	—	—	227	5	72	—	600	20	620
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st Dec.	95	87	—	—	28	24	3	25	126	136	262
Totals of Items, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9	487	182	—	—	403	107	590	283	1480	572	2052
10. Number of attendances :—											
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers	3881	2392	—	—	1896	930	982	860	6759	4182	10941
(b) for intermediate treatment, *e.g.*, irrigation, dressing	1165	—	—	—	2338	14	47	40	3550	54	3604
Total attendances	5046	2392	—	—	4234	944	1029	900	10309	4236	14545

Return relating to all Persons at the Treatment Centres at East Park Terrace, Southampton—*continued*

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than venereal		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
11. In-patients :—											
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	13	8	1	—	21	13	—	2	35	23	58
(b) Aggregate number of 'in-patients days' of treatment given ..	287	215	17	—	401	140	—	58	705	413	1118

	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods	1	3	2	—	4	—	4	7	11	10

	Microscopical		Others for diagnosis of Venereal Disease
	For Syphilis	For Gonorrhœa	
13. PATHOLOGICAL WORK :—			
Number of specimens examined at, and by the medical officer of the Treatment Centre	186	1231	416

Cases of Syphilis show an increase in the men's section on last year, but the peak of 1942 is not approached.

The number of female cases for 1944 shows a slight reduction on 1943, but it is still far above the pre-war level.

The total number of cases referred for treatment shows a substantial increase, 381 in 1944 as against 305 in 1943.

It is in Gonorrhoea cases however where the most striking advance is shown. Male cases show an increase, 161 cases in 1944, and 126 cases in 1943.

The number of female cases has doubled, 82 being seen in 1944, 41 in 1943.

For some years past an increase in non-Venereal cases has been apparent, and this has been maintained in the year under review. 533 males and 261 females reported in 1944, 386 males and 186 females in 1943. This increase is due to the fact that the public is becoming more V.D. conscious and also that the U.S. and Canadian Army Authorities insist on a Blood Test and examination for V.D. being carried out on girls wishing to marry members of the Forces.

The number of young persons under 20 continues to show a disturbing increase. This is in my opinion due to the fact that youngsters are " growing up " at an earlier age, and that parental control is at a minimum, owing to war conditions.

	1943	1944
Under 15 ..	23	30
15 — 20 ..	50	80

These figures apply to females only.

The Defaulter rate remains at a fairly high level and it is to be hoped that the Appointment of an Almoner as soon as war conditions allow, will be considered. Her work might help to reduce the number of young patients being sent for advice.

The numbers of attendances has increased in every particular. Total attendances are 14,545 in 1944, 12,892 in 1943. The greatest increase has been in cases seen by the Medical Officer 10,941, as opposed to 9,668, and especially Gonorrhoea cases, 2,873 as compared with 2,205.

This increase is of course a result of the larger numbers attending in 1944, and I am not sorry to see it, as I have always maintained that we did not see as much Gonorrhoea as we should at the Clinic, and the figures show that more cases are now seeking our advice.

Dr. Bunting's retirement has thrown an additional burden on the Department, and in order to cope with the increased work, an extra two hours time has been devoted to Gonorrhoea cases on Thursday afternoons, the Clinic now running from 2 to 6 p.m. This is better than having help from an outside Medical Officer, whose skill in technique has not been kept polished by constant practice. Observations made by the patients confirm this.

The cases seen as a result of 33B increased remarkably in 1944, and a detailed report will be submitted at a later date.

The Docks Clinics continue to function smoothly, but I do not expect any significant change in the figures until after the war.

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING.

During the year, the Institute has again rendered very valuable assistance in the nursing of cases.

I give below particulars of the diseases from which patients were suffering, the number of cases and visits paid :—

Diseases	Cases	Visits
Pneumonia	37	577
Tuberculosis	35	1,999
Complications of Pregnancy ..	2	26
Miscarriage	6	69
Midwife suspended (contact Infection)	4	57
Breast Abscess	9	450
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	165
Discharging eyes	2	25
Influenza	7	121
Whooping Cough	1	33
Erysipelas	1	9
Children under 5 years (not included above)	38	268
	152	3,799
Enteric Fever, West End	1	14

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following summary shows the particular work carried out under the various Acts administered by the Department, and nuisances abated during the year :—

General Inspection of Houses and re-visits ..	3,236
Inspection on complaint	1,469
Housing Act and re-visits	—
Common Lodging Houses	35

SANITARY INSPECTION—*Continued.*

Fish Shops	33
Shops Act	44
Inspections under Building Bye-Laws	86
Drains tested and re-tested	76
Cinemas	27
Factories	56
Premises Disinfected	682
Visits for Infectious Disease	332
Preliminary Notices	741
Legal Notices	81
Premises drained to sewer	1
Drains cleared and repaired	349
Drains Reconstructed	2
W.C. Pans fixed	40
Water laid on to W.C.'s	48
Bath and Sink Wastes cleared	24
Verbal Notices to abate nuisances	92
Sanitary sinks fixed in houses	19
Damp Walls remedied	36
Houses cleansed and decorated	57
Roofs of Houses repaired	102
Eaves, Guttering and Rain Water Pipes ..	25
Floors, Walls and Windows repaired	198
Yards paved and drained	1
Yards repaired	21
Dustbins provided	44
Offensive Matter removed	14
Essential Works Licences	113
Verminous Premises	4

ARTICLES DISINFECTED AT WEST QUAY DISINFECTING STATION.

Beds and Mattresses	6,769
Bolsters and Pillows	6,439
Blankets and Quilts	25,721
Sheets	3,488
Counterpanes	1,223
Books	377
Sundries	10,709
TOTAL	54,726

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT.

Visits and re-visits	2,001
Number of rats destroyed	15,024
Number of mice destroyed	205
Number of rat tails brought to the office	276

DRAINAGE UNDER THE BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

Number of inspections during progress of work	86
Number of drains tested and re-tested	76

WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACTS AND BYE-LAWS, RELATING TO THE DRAINAGE OF EXISTING BUILDINGS.

The following works were carried out and supervised by the Department after notification :—

Drains relaid	2
Drains cleared and repaired	10
Inspection chambers constructed	3
Water closets reconstructed	3
New traps fixed	2

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are 2 Common Lodging Houses in the Borough with Registered accommodation for 190 persons.

35 visits were made during the year, and the premises were generally kept in a satisfactory condition.

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1944.

The following particulars are given in the form required by the Ministry of Health.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—
   - (1) (*a*) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) 2187
   - (*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose 3236
   - (2) (*a*) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 .. .. nil.
   - (*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. .. nil.
   - (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .. nil.
   - (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 741
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :—
   - Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 92

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1944—*Continued.*

Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	741
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(*a*) By owners	741
(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil.

SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

SAMPLING UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, ETC.

In carrying out the inspection of food the following visits were made to premises where food is prepared, stored or sold, viz :

Slaughterhouses	1662
Butchers' Shops	282
Sausage making premises	109
Miscellaneous shops, stores, markets, etc.	1588
Canteens and British Restaurants . .	56
Dairies	42

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Slaughtering is carried on in three slaughterhouses under the control of the Ministry of Food. From these slaughterhouses meat is allocated to Southampton, the Boroughs of Eastleigh, Romsey, and adjoining rural districts.

29,266 animals were slaughtered during the year. Every carcase and its offal was examined by a qualified meat Inspector at the time of slaughter or before it left the slaughterhouse. A summary of the result of these examinations follows later in this report.

SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS—*Continued.*

BUTCHERS' SHOPS, FOOD SHOPS, DAIRIES, ETC.

These places are kept in as good a condition as the present circumstances permit. Owing to lack of labour and material, or enemy action, it is impossible to restore or keep them at a normal standard.

FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Meat and other foods owned by the Ministry of Food, found to be diseased or otherwise unfit for human consumption were taken over by another section of the Ministry of Food for salvage purposes. All other condemned foods were either salvaged at the Corporation Salvage Depot, or taken over by the Ministry of Food Salvage Depot.

The following carcases, parts of carcases and organs were found to be unfit for food on account of disease or other reasons. The statistics relating to carcases affected by Tuberculosis follow in a tabulated form. The total carcases condemned as shown by the table may not agree with the summary of condemnations, the table relates to animals killed in the slaughterhouses whereas the summary included carcases such as casualties, sent in from an outside source for examination.

BEEF : 212 whole carcases ; 147 qtrs. ; 1874 livers ;
1605 lungs ; 849 hearts ; 937 heads and tongues ;
432 skirts ; 465 spleens ; 222 mesenteries ;
246 tripes ; 35 kidneys ; 143 tails.

PORK : 53 whole carcases ; 68½ heads ; 263 plucks ;

MUTTON & LAMB : 11 whole carcases ; 3 qtrs. ; 575 plucks.

VEAL : 12 carcases ; 1 qrt. ; 1 head ; 31 plucks.

Total weight of carcases and edible offals 221,667 lbs.

SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS—*Continued.*

Carcases Inspected and Condemned at the Slaughterhouses

	Cattle excl'ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1582	3537	12811	9400	1936
Number inspected ..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	—	19	5	9	42
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	109	693	17	575	94
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	6.09%	20.13%	0.17%	6.21%	7.02%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcases condemned	22	166	7	—	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	196	1034	—	—	77
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	13.78%	33.92%	0.05%	—	4.38%

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1933.

Six licences to slaughter and stun animals were granted during the year.

SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS—*Contiuued.*

The undermentioned articles of food by reason of decomposition or damage were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered, and used when suitable for pig or poultry feeding. Butter, cheese, margarine and lard were returned through trade channels in accordance with a Ministry of Food instruction. The abnormal amount of foods, especially canned foods, condemned is chiefly accounted for by reason of Southampton being a collecting centre for rejected foods from the adjoining military camps. The Ministry of Food disposed of this after examination by the Local Authority's Inspectors.

Meat and Meat Products :

11,842 lbs. meat ;
724½ lbs. bacon ;
36 lbs. sausages.

Weight, 12,602½ lbs.

Groceries, etc. :

1,883 shell eggs ;
60 lbs. egg yolk ;
22 pkts. dried egg ;
275 lbs. chocolate slab ;
78 jars cocoa spread ;
630½ lbs. butter ;
97 lbs. margarine ;
3,691 lbs. various cereals ;
180 lbs. sultanas ;
45 lbs. currants ;
23 lbs. raisins ;
120 lbs. dried milk ;
1,948 lbs. soup pdr. ;
142 lbs. mixed groceries ;
66 lbs. tea ;
180 lbs. cocoa ;
80 lbs. coffee ;
699 lbs. flour ;
508 lbs. pudding mixture ;
138½ lbs. sugar ;
112 lbs. golden syrup ;
191 lbs. yeast ;
49 lbs. mince meat ;
112 lbs. bi-carbonate soda ;
411 lbs. dates ;
288 lbs. prunes ;
224 lbs. oatmeal ;
324 lbs. semolina ;
2,100 lbs. rice ;
420 lbs. egg substitute powder
463 lbs. biscuits ;
106 lbs. pea nut butter ;
578 lbs cooking fat ;
121 lbs. cheese ;
112 lbs. salt ;
73 lbs. spices, herbs ;

Weight, 16,550 lbs.

SUPERVISION AND INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS—*Continued.*

POULTRY, RABBITS, ETC. :

112 lbs. chicken ; 87 lbs. rabbits ; 75 doz. meat pies ;
300 lbs. geese ; 7 cwt. sausage meal ;
157½ doz. fish cakes ;
Weight, 1,343 lbs.

VEGETABLES :

95 cwt. cabbage ; 55 cwt. celery ; 2¾ cwt. dried beans ;
30 cwt. potatoes ; 151 cwt. green peas ; 8½ cwt. dried peas ;
Weight, 342¼ cwt.

FISH :

1,832 st. herrings ; 170 st. sprats ; 14 st. dabs ;
279 st. pilchards ; 287 st. fillets ; 10½ st. dried cod-fish ;
19 st. haddock ; 22½ st. shad ;
30 st. gurnet 696 st. mackerel ; 159 st. kippers ;
65 lbs. lobsters ; 556 lbs. crabs ; 146 st. mixed fish ;
24 doz. escallops ;
Weight, 52,075 lbs.

CANNED GOODS :

2,001 tins meat ; 8,851 tins milk ; 4,238 tins fish ;
3,969 tins vegetables ; 1,851 tins sausage meat ;
4,891 tins soups, etc.; 3,084 tins fruit ;
163 tins pickles ; 408 tins jam ; 96 tins meat or fish roll ;
223 tins unidentified foods ;
Weight, 40,358 lbs.

Total weight of food (including diseased meat and offal) found to be unfit for human consumption APPROX. 171 tons.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS 1933.

No known infringement of the Regulation occurred during the year.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT 1926.

7 samples were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. All conformed with the declared guarantee.

MILK.

3 Cowkeepers (2 ordinary and 1 Attested herd) were upon the register.

3 Pasteurising dairies and 15 Retailers dairies were upon the register.

Dairies were generally satisfactory but two cowkeepers premises are not so satisfactory. Under the conditions appertaining nothing much could be done about them.

All milk consumed at schools and hospitals is pasteurised, Approximately 14,000 gallons of milk were consumed daily in Southampton and it is considered that 80 per cent. to 90 per cent. had been subjected to heat treatment.

188 samples of milk were chemically examined.

MILK SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS ORDER 1936 and 1938.

The following licences were granted, viz.:—

1 Licence to produce and bottle Tuberculin Tested Milk;
3 Lincences to Pasteurise milk;
3 Dealers Licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested";
1 Supplementary Licence to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested";
3 Dealers Licences to use the designation "Pasteurised";
1 Supplementary Licence to use the designation "Pasteurised."

24 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were examined. All complied with the prescribed conditions with two exceptions.

61 samples of Pasteurised Milk were examined. All complied with the prescribed condition.

Samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken from vehicles in the streets and also at the dairies.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1938.

During the year 400 Samples were examined by the Public Analyst. A table of the various articles, as shown, is followed by a summary of the unsatisfactory samples and action taken regarding them.

Number of Samples taken	Article	Satis-factory	Not Satis-factory	Number of Samples taken	Article	Satis-factory	Not Satis-factory
12	Aspirins	12	—	6	Liquorice Powder	6	—
19	Butter	19	—	6	Meat Pastes	6	—
6	Bismuth Tablets	6	—	19	Margarine	19	—
6	Baking Powder	6	—	6	Mustard	6	—
3	Boracic Ointment	3	—	188	Milk	180	8
6	Coffee	6	—	6	Pepper	6	—
9	Cheese	9	—	3	Peroxide Hydrogen	3	—
6	Cocoa	6	—	10	Saccharine	10	—
2	Chocolate Nut Bar	2	—	7	Soft Drinks	6	1
7	Currie Powder	6	1	1	Syrup of Borax	1	—
3	Epsom Salts	3	—	6	Tea	6	—
3	Eucalyptus	3	—	7	Tincture of Iodine	3	4
6	Fish Paste	6	—	1	Tomato Soup	1	—
13	Gelatine	11	2	8	Vinegar	7	1
3	Jam	3	—	3	Zinc Ointment	3	—
19	Lard	19	—				

SUMMARY OF UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES.

Sample No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
130	Milk	5% deficient in fat 2.2% added water	Samples 130 and 133 were taken the same day together with 7 other samples which were satisfactory
133	Milk	1.2% added water	
165	Milk	3.3% deficient in fat	Samples 165, 166, 167, 168 were taken the same day together with 7 other samples which were satisfactory
166	Milk	7.3% deficient in fat	
167	Milk	9.0% deficient in fat	
168	Milk	7.3% deficient in fat	Samples 130 to 168 inclusive were all taken in transit from the same producer. Letter to farmer from M.O.H. explanation accepted
213	Gelatine	Arsenic 10 parts per million	An informal sample—a formal sample taken later was satisfactory
214	Gelatine	Lead 28 parts per million	An informal sample—a formal sample taken later was satisfactory
232	Soft Drink (Lemonade)	5.2% deficient in citric and 36.6% deficient in sugar	An informal sample — Formal sample taken later was satisfactory
272	Tincture of Iodine	15.96% excess Iodine 12.9% excess Potassium Iodide	Informal sample — Formal sample satisfactory
273	Tincture of Iodine	14.43% excess Iodine 9.7% excess Potassium Iodide	An informal sample. Another informal sample No. 365 was taken, see below
275	Milk	6.6% deficient in fat	An informal sample—a formal sample taken later was satisfactory
295	Currie Powder	Lead 40 parts per million	An informal sample—a formal sample taken later was satisfactory
365	Tincture of Iodine	Was found upon analysis to be Liquid Extract of Cascara	An informal sample — see formal sample 370
370	Tincture of Iodine	As above	Wholesaler's explanation that the mistake was due to the bombing of their stores — accepted

SUMMARY OF UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES—*Continued*

Sample No.	Article	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
378	Vinegar	19.0% deficient in Acetic acid	This was a small, unsatisfactory sample submitted to the Department by a private individual — a formal sample taken from the retailer was satisfactory
387	Milk	4.30% Fat, 8.50% Non-fatty solids. Freezing point test showed 6.2% added water	No action taken

FACTORIES ACT 1937

SUMMARY OF VISITS DURING YEAR 1944

Factories	299
Bakehouses	76
Miscellaneous visits	158
	533

Reports received from H.M. Inspector of Factories during the year, viz. :

Nature of report	Number received	Action taken.
Contravention of the Sanitary Accommodation Regulation 1938	8	Conditions remedied by 5 verbal notices 3 Statutory notices.
Schedule 3	1	Condition remedied by 1 verbal notice – Statutory notices.
Sanitary defects	2	Condition remedied by 2 verbal notices – Statutory notices.
Total	11	11

FACTORY ACT, 1937—*Continued.*

During the year 1 notification was sent to H.M. Inspector of Factories of failure to affix the Abstract of the Act as required by Section 128 of the Act.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 58 Bakehouses on the Register of Factories.

76 visits of inspection have been made during the year.

21 defects were found and remedied on verbal notice.

Owing to the acute shortage of labour some bakehouses were not limewashed twice during the year but generally all bakehouses were maintained in a clean condition.

HOMEWORK

Factories Act 1937, S.110

During February 7 lists were sent in containing the names and addresses of 11 outworkers, and during August 3 lists with the names and addresses of 3 outworkers.

All outworkers premises were visited and inspected. There have been no instances of Homework being carried on in unwholesome premises.

FACTORIES—Defects found and Remedied.

The number of defects found and remedied during the year was 78 viz. :

48	Factories with mechanical power ;
13	Factories without mechanical power ;
17	Bakehouses.

FACTORIES—Defects Found and Remedied—*Continued.*

	Factories with M.P.	Factories without M.P.	Bakehouses	Totals
Drains cleared or repaired ..	3	1	2	6
Drain manhole covers renewed or repaired	—	1	1	2
Sanitary conveniences provided to premises	8	1	1	10
Water closets :— pans cleansed ..	2	1	—	3
,, ,, new pans fixed	1	1	1	3
,, ,, cisterns, flush pipes, etc., fixed	3	—	—	3
,, ,, intervening ventilated spaces provided ..	—	—	1	1
,, ,, seats, doors, floors or roofs repaired	4	—	1	5
,, ,, cleansed and limewashed ..	11	2	3	16
,, ,, screening provided	2	1	—	3
Accumulations of rubbish removed	1	1	—	2
Premises limewashed	1	—	6	7
Smoke nuisances abated ..	2	—	—	2
Roofs repaired .. .	—	—	—	—
Walls repaired	—	—	—	—
Ceilings repaired	—	—	—	—
Floors repaired	1	—	—	1
Doors repaired	—	—	—	—
Rainwater stacks repaired ..	—	—	—	—
Additional ventilation provided ..	—	—	—	—
Floors cleansed	—	—	—	—
Sink wastes fitted or repaired ..	—	—	—	—
New Sanitary dustbins provided ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences indicated ..	5	1	—	6
Washing facilities provided ..	4	1	1	6
Sanitary arrangements light provided	—	2	—	2
	48	13	17	78

SHOPS ACT 1912-1938 and the Shops (Winter Closing) Order 1942.

During the year 192 visits of inspection were made under the Acts and Closing Order.

17 verbal warnings were given to various shop keepers for infringements of the Shops Acts and the Winter Closing Order 1942.

Under the Shops Act 1934, Section 10, 3 verbal warnings, and 1 Statutory Notice were served, to provide suitable and sufficient sanitary arrangements in shops. These defects were remedied satisfactorily.

THE RAG FLOCK ACTS 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the district in which Rag Flock is manufactured. Bedding manufacturers and upholsterers obtain their supplies from factories outside the Borough, and owing to war conditions a considerable number of manufacturers have ceased business. Inspections are made and samples taken under Section 1 (5) of the Rag Flock Act 1911.

4 samples were taken during the year and submitted to the Borough Analyst, the results being as follows :—

No. of Sample	Result of Analysis
1.	Chlorine as Chlorides 20.0 parts per 100,000
2.	,, ,, ,, 7.5 ,, ,, ,,
3.	,, ,, ,, 97.5 ,, ,, ,,
4.	,, ,, ,, 11.2 ,, ,, ,,

Note :—The limite of Chlorine permitted by the Act is 30 parts per 100,000.

Nos. 3 and 4 were taken from the same premises and No. 3 was found to contain Chlorine in excess of the permitted maximum. The firm from whom the sample was taken received the flock under warranty and the manufacturers were warned. Subsequent samples proved to be in accordance with the Acts.

FACTORIES.

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ..	117	4	—
Factories without mechanical power	51	—	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building or engineering construction, but not including outworkers premises)	12	—	—
	180	4	—

DEFECTS FOUND

Premises		Number of Defects Found	Number of Defects Remedied	Number of Defects Referred to H.M. inspector.	Number of defects in respect of which prosecutions instituted.
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)		3	3	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ..		—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)		1	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)		1	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of of floors (6) ..		2	2	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	Insufficient	2	2	—	—
	Unsuitable or defective	21	21	—	—
	not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—
Other Offences (Not including offences relating to Homework or offences under the sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).		10	10	—	—
Totals		42	41	1	—

FACTORIES—*Continued*

Outwork in unwholesome premises, SECTION 111 OF ACT OF 1937.

nil.

Owing to resignations of staff the Sanitary Inspector for Factories and Shops could not continue the work on a full time basis and was compelled to devote his time to district work, only doing such duties relating to the Factories and Shops Acts as opportunity afforded.

County Borough of Southampton.

Annual Report

ON THE

Health

OF THE

Port of Southampton

FOR THE YEAR 1944

BY

H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E.,

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Port Medical Officer of Health and Medical Inspector of Aliens.

TABLE "A"

SECTION 1—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1944.

	Number	Net Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be defective	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspectors			
FROM FOREIGN							
Steamers ..			18	1035	101	64	59
Motor ..			4	94	10	8	6
Sailing ..			—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ..			—	—	—	—	—
Flying Boats ..			—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign ..	*	*	22	1129	111	72	65
FROM COASTWISE ..							
Steamers ..			11	193	30	20	16
Motor ..			2	29	6	6	3
Sailing ..			—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ..			—	—	—	—	—
Flying Boats ..			—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise ..	*	*	13	222	36	26	19
Total Foreign and Coastwise			35	1351	147	98	84

* Omitted for security reasons.

TABLE "C"

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE LANDED FROM VESSELS.

Disease	Number of Cases during 1944		Number of vessels concerned	Average No. of cases for previous five years
	Passengers	Crew		
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis . .	1	0	1	7.2
Chickenpox . .	1	10	2	4.0
Diphtheria . .	0	3	3	1.2
German Measles . .	0	3	3	4.8
Influenza . .	0	3	3	8.6
Measles . .	0	1	1	2.8
Mumps	5	0	2	1.8
Malaria . .	0	3	2	3.2
Pneumonia . .	2	5	6	6.4
Scarlet Fever . .	1	0	1	2.0
Tuberculosis . .	0	6	6	48.4
Venereal . .	0	14	8	20.4
Tonsillitis . .	0	2	2	6.2

TABLE "D"

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING ON VESSELS DURING THE VOYAGE, BUT DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO ARRIVAL.

Disease	Number of during 1944		Number of vessels concerned	Average No. of cases for previous five years
	Passengers	Crew		
Diphtheria . .	0	2	2	0.0
Pneumonia . .	0	2	2	1.2
Tonsillitis . .	0	2	2	0.4
Venereal . .	0	1	1	3.2

TABLE " E " Rats Destroyed during 1944. (1) On Vessels.

Number of Rats ..	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Black	132	200	281	127	38	7	12	210	165	105	117	75	1469
Brown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Species not Recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	132	200	281	127	38	7	12	210	165	105	117	75	1469
Infected with Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE " F " (2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

Number of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Black	18	20	3	37	—	2	32	1	28	—	18	10	169
Brown	96	128	127	99	132	125	126	123	115	131	148	142	1492
Species not Recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Examined	114	148	130	136	132	127	158	124	143	131	166	152	1661
Infected with Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Of the total 1,661 shown in Table " F," 788 were caught in the New Docks, and 873 in the Old Docks.

Total of Tables " E " and " F ":—3,130.

TABLE "G"

Measures of Rat Destruction on "Plague Infected" or "Suspected" vessels from Infected or Suspected Ports, arriving in the Port during the Year 1944.

Total Number of such vessels arriving	Number of such vessels fumigated by S.O.2.	Number of rats killed	Number of such vessels fumigated by HCN	Number of rats killed	Number of vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were carried out	Number of rats killed	Number of such vessels on which measures of rat destruction were not carried out
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

TABLE " H "

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued during the Year 1944.

Net Tonnage	Number of ships	Number of Deratisation Certificates issued							Number Deratisation Exemption certific'ts issued	Total Certificates issued
		After fumigation with					After trapping, poisoning, etc.	Total		
		Zyklon	Liquid H.C.N. in absorb'nt	Liquid H.C.N.	H.C.N. Galardi	S.O.$_2$				
Ships up to 300 tons ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ships from 301 to 1000 tons	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
Ships from 1,001 to 3,000 tons	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Ships from 3,001 to 10,000 tons	29	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	27	29
Ships over 10,000 tons ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals ..	37	1	4	2	—	—	—	7	30	37

Fees from these Certificates £105 : 0 : 0

SECTION (VI). HYGIENE OF CREW SPACE.

As in previous years inspection of crew spaces has been made, and in sixty-five instances the Ministry of War Transport, Sea Transport Officer, and other Officials, have been notified of structural and other defects, and nuisances which required attention. The following table shows details of defects and nuisances found, and the number remedied.

	Defects found.	Remedied
Accumulations of rubbish, stagnant water, etc.	16	12
Dampness in crew quarters	3	—
Defective deckheads, bulkheads, hawse pipes, etc.	12	1
,, radiators, stoves, etc.	6	1
,, , or, absence of, food or clothes lockers	4	1
,, ports	12	10
,, floors in crew quarters, bath rooms, etc.	1	1
,, bunks	1	—
,, , or, absence of, W.C. seats	2	1
,, , or absence of, flush to W.C.'s	5	1
,, , or, absence of, storm valve to W.C.	2	1
,, , or, absence of, ventilation	7	2
,, washbasins	1	—
Insanitary crew quarters	5	2
,, bedding, etc.	3	2
,, W.C.'s, washplaces, etc.	9	7
,, galleys and storerooms	2	2
Inadequate W.C. accommodation	1	1
,, messing accommodation	1	1
,, bathing accommodation	1	1
Food, or, ships gear in crew accommodation	1	1
Unheated crew quarters	1	1
Smoke nuisances	6	6
Verminous	83	62
Water tanks dirty	14	14
,, hose pipes defective	1	—
TOTALS	200 on 147 vessels	131 on 98 vessels

TABLE "J"

Nationality of vessels	Number inspected during 1944	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British	453	9	44	119
Other Nations	933	—	3	25

TABLE VII

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Table showing the number of cases reported on vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton, and how they were dealt with during the Year 1944.

Diseases		HOW DEALT WITH						
	Total cases reported	Removed to Borough Hospital and Nursing Homes	Removed to Naval or Military Hospitals	Landed at other ports before arrival at Southampton	Proceeded in vessel to other ports	Landed at Southampton but did not proceed to hospital	Died at sea	Convalescent on arrival
Abscesses ..	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Accidents ..	16	13	1	1	1	—	—	—
Apoplexy ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis ..	9	3	2	4	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ..	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cellulitis ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox ..	11	10	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	8	1	4	2	—	1	—	—
Gastritis ..	21	3	1	—	16	1	—	—
German Measles ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease ..	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Influenza ..	7	2	1	—	4	—	—	—
Insanity ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Measles ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps ..	5	—	4	—	—	1	—	—
Pleurisy ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	9	5	2	2	—	—	—	—
Pyrexia ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies ..	10	—	3	—	6	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tonsillitis ..	7	2	1	2	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis ..	7	5	1	—	—	1	—	—
Venereal ..	63	4	8	1	48	2	—	—
Other Diseases ..	52	15	19	3	4	5	6	—
TOTALS ..	260	89	52	17	83	12	6	1

TABLE VIII.

Infectious Disease.

Reported on vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton during years 1935-1944.

Disease.	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	—	1	1	2	2	33	1	—	1	1
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	9	6	7	7	3	2	—	1	—	8
Enteric Fever	21	15	15	13	9	3	—	—	—	—
Measles	48	153	41	121	59	33	—	—	—	1
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	17	5	6	7	10	5	—	—	—	1
Smallpox	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	109	156	137	172	172	80	1	5	—	7
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

PSITTACOSIS.

Four parrots arrived on vessels during the year, they were detained on board in accordance with the Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930. All the vessels concerned have left this port.

WATER SAMPLES.

Thirty-three samples of water were submitted to the Analyst for examination. Twenty-five were from vessels, and eight from hydrants and hoses in the Docks. Where the samples were unsatisfactory, the tanks were emptied, cleansed and cement washed.

DISINFECTIONS.

Disinfection was carried out by the Port Health Authority on eight vessels, 87 articles of bedding and 4 packages of effects were removed to the Disinfecting Station at West Quay.

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG SEAMEN.

Below is a table showing the distribution and type of tuberculosis reported amongst the ships' personnel :—

RATING	PULMONARY	NON-PULMONARY	TOTAL
Deck Department			
Seamen	—	3	3
Catering Department			
Steward	2	—	2
Cook	1	—	1
Engine Room Staff			
Oiler	1	—	1
TOTAL	4	3	7

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ADMITTED TO ISOLATION AND BOROUGH HOSPITALS.

Disease	No. of Cases admitted	To Isolation Hospital	To Borough Hospital
Chickenpox	10	10	0
Diphtheria	1	1	0
German Measles	3	3	0
Impetigo	3	3	0
Influenza	2	0	2
Malaria	2	0	2
Measles	1	1	0
Pneumonia	4	0	4
Pyrexia	1	1	0
Tonsillitis	2	2	0
Tuberculosis	5	0	5
Venereal	4	0	4
TOTAL	38	21	17

TABLE XI

Showing number of vessels inspected, including revisits, with percentage of defects.

Year	Vessels from foreign visited	Coasting vessels visited	Total Inspections	Number found defective	Percentage defective
1935	3,737	1,264	4,991	108	3.80
1936	4,171	1,218	5,389	107	3.66
1937	4,627	1,078	5,705	201	6.42
1938	4,968	1,204	6,172	232	6.80
1939	4,564	1,297	5,861	242	7.11
1940	3,898	979	4,877	192	8.05
1941	60	1,006	1,066	72	10.81
1942	612	839	1,451	96	13.04
1943	384	954	1,338	33	4.60
1944	1,509	386	1,895	147	10.60

TABLE XII

Table showing number of vessels visited, nationality, description and number found defective during 1944; not including revisits.

Nationality	Steam	Motor	Sail	Flying Boats	Total	Defective
British	335	118	0	0	453	119
Belgian	9	0	0	0	9	0
Danish	7	0	0	0	7	1
Dutch	11	10	0	0	21	2
French	3	0	0	0	3	0
Greek	11	0	0	0	11	1
Italian	0	1	0	0	1	0
Norwegian	32	4	0	0	36	3
Panama	3	2	0	0	5	1
Polish	2	2	0	0	4	0
Swedish	6	0	0	0	6	1
U.S. America	827	3	0	0	830	19
Total	1246	140	0	0	1386	147

SECTION VII — FOOD INSPECTION IN THE PORT

Report on the working of the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937; the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940; the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926; the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924; and the Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934; for the year 1944.

Notices served during the year under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.

Form "A" (Notice to surrender) ..	3
Condemnation Notes issued (food destroyed)	8
Condemnation Notes issued (food used for animal feeding or inedible purposes) ..	85

Notifications sent during the year to Medical Officers of Health, of other districts, in respect of food consignments requiring further examination on arrival at their destination :—9.

IMPORTED FOOD CONDEMNED

The total amount of food condemned during the year was 103 tons, 16 cwts., 3 qrs., 22 lbs. Surrender of unsound food was voluntary in all cases.

Description	Packages and Quantities Condemned	Weight Condemned Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Apple Rings	Part box				23
Bacon	Loose			3	5
Beef	3 packages and loose	2	9	1	4
Beef Cubes	22 packets				5
Beef (Ground)	6 cartons		2	2	20
Biscuits	164 tins and loose		3	2	3
Bread	1,500 loaves	1	6	3	4
Butter	Loose				4
Cabbage	48 bags		15	0	0
Chickens	Loose			2	24
Chocolate	400 boxes	6	1	0	0
Cocoa	1 tin				7
Coffee Beans	Loose			1	22
Fish (Canned)	134 tins			3	24
Fish (Frozen)	A number of boxes		3	1	1
Fish (Smoked)	A number of crates	2	0	3	12
Flour	182 sacks	11	4	0	7
Frankfurters	1 box			1	22
Fruit (Canned)	1,309 tins	2	5	2	17
Grain	Loose	3	0	0	0
Ham	Loose				13
Jam	12 tins			2	8
Meat (Canned)	379 tins		8	3	11
Meat and Poultry (N.O.S.)	Loose	4	3	2	6
Meat Paste	22 jars				4
Mutton	Carcases and pieces		7	3	14
Milk (Condensed)	5 tins				5
Milk (Evaporated)	1,986 tins		16	0	11
Oats (Rolled)	7 bags		8	3	0
Offal	3 bags and loose		3	1	24
Pemmican	4 tins				2
Pork	1 box and loose		1	3	24
Potatoes	1,305 bags	65	5	0	0
Prunes	3 boxes			2	19
Rice	1 bag			3	16
Sausages	3 cartons			3	18
Soup Powder	1 packet				5
Soya Beans	Loose		3	0	7
Syrup	6 tins				12
Vegetables (Canned)	936 tins	1	18	3	11
Yeast	4 packets			1	0
	TOTAL	103	16	3	22

CONDEMNED FOOD—METHOD OF DISPOSAL

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Animal food	37	18	1	2
Inedible purposes	6	12	3	6
Destroyed by burning or dumping ..	59	5	3	14
TOTAL	103	16	3	22

ANALYSIS OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

The following samples of foodstuffs were taken during the year for analysis under the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in food) Regulations, 1925-1940 ; and the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.

No.	Country of Origin	Nature of Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
1	U.S.A.	Raisins	Found to contain no excessive amount of salt (showing absence of sea water). Bacteriological examination demonstrated absence of sewage and similar contamination.	Samples Nos. 1 — 3 submitted in order to determine nature of water contamination caused by marine damage to vessel carrying this cargo. Goods released for washing and cleansing before use.
2	ditto	ditto		
3	ditto	ditto		
4	U.S.A.	Corn Starch	Consisted of maize starch. Sulphur Dioxide. 100 parts per million.	Sample satisfactory.
5	Not known	Vinegar	S.G. at 15.5°C 1.027. Ash 0.58% Acetic Acid 7.02%. Total Solids 3.19%. Iron 60 parts per million. Arsenic 0.8 parts per million. Lead 1.2 parts per million.	Samples Nos. 5 and 6 were taken at the request of Naval Medical Services to ascertain suitability for consumption. Both samples were satisfactory.
6	ditto	ditto	S.G. at 15.5°C 1.019. Ash 0.26%. Acetic Acid 5.94%. Total Solids 1.95%. Iron 20 parts per million. Arsenic 0.1 parts per million. Lead 1.6 parts per million.	

ANALYSIS OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS—*Continued.*

No.	Country of Origin	Nature of Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
7	England	Pork Sausages (Ship's stores)	Sulphur Dioxide. Less than 450 parts per million. Boric Acid. Absent. Nitrates. Absent. Soya Flour. Present. Odour and taste. Normal.	Examination of 2,030 lbs. of sausages carried out on board vessel, and Samples Nos. 7 and 8 submitted for for analysis, upon a complaint made by a few members of the crew that sausages were sour. The examination and analysis revealed nothing abnormal and the stores were retained on board for consumption.
8	ditto	ditto	Bacteriological examination. No recognised pathogenic organism obtained on culture.	
9	England	Smoked Cod Fillet (Ship's stores)	Prohibited Colours. Absent. Preservatives. Absent. The odour and behaviour of the fish when cooked, suggests the presence of incipient decomposition.	Sample taken to determine the type of colouring matter used ; the presence of preservative, if any ; and whether any abnormality can be traced which caused the fish to be of bad colour, odour, and taste when cooked. Upon examination and analysis it was deemed that the fish, comprising 4,500 lbs., was unfit for human consumption.

ANALYSIS OF IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS—*Continued.*

No.	Country of Origin	Nature of Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
10	Canada	Flour (Ship's stores)	Examined for insect infestation, with negative results.	Samples Nos. 10 and 11 were taken at the request of ship's owners, it was suggested that the flour contained maggots and larvae. Upon the result of the analysis, the flour was retained on board for normal consumption.
11	ditto	ditto	ditto	
12	Australia	Condensed Milk (Full cream)	Acidity (as lactic acid) 0.50%. Colour. Brown. *Remarks*— The appearance of this sample is abnormal, but the acidity, although on the high side, is not excessive. It could not be condemned on chemical grounds.	Sample submitted to ascertain the cause of abnormal colour. The consignment was released for cooking purposes only.

APPENDIX A

COPY OF

PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON THE

POST WAR HEALTH SERVICES

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

County Borough of Southampton

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In order that the Council may be in a position to re-establish the Health Services as soon as possible I beg to submit a preliminary report on the policy that should be considered by the Health Committee at this present juncture.

I advise that the Borough be divided into five sub-administrative health areas, with boundaries as follows :—

SECTION 1.

No. 1. Sub-Administrative Health Area.

Bounded on the west by Hill Lane, with Burgess Road as its northern boundary, as far as Bassett Crossing, then to continue down the Avenue, turning left at Stag Gates, down Lodge Road, turning right at Bevois Valley, Mount Pleasant Road, to Northam Bridge.

The whole of the area within these boundaries to be included.

No. 2. Sub-Administrative Health Area.

That area to the south of Northam Bridge and Bitterne Road on the east side of the River Itchen.

No. 3. Sub-Administrative Health Area.

That area on the east side of the River Itchen, north of Cobden Bridge and Bitterne Road to the Borough boundary.

No. 4. Sub-Administrative Health Area.

The area to the west of the River Itchen, north of the boundaries of No. 1 area, and as far to the west as the main Avenue.

No. 5. Sub-Administrative Health Area.

All the area to the west of the following boundaries :—Hill Lane, Burgess Road, and Bassett Avenue.

SECTION 2. SUGGESTED SITE FOR CLINIC (in order of priority).

No. 1 Area.

(*a*) East Park Terrace,
or
(*b*) Cumberland Place,
or
(*c*) Kingsland.

Whether you re-build on the present site is dependent on the re-planning of the town. I strongly advise the Committee to take this matter into consideration with the Town Planning Committee. If you find that the main traffic route is to pass near to this site, I would advise you to consider one or other of the two alternatives.

No. 2 Area.

The Sydney House site is, in my opinion, in every way ideal, as it would allow space, not only for present requirements, but also for any future developments.

No. 3 Area.

A site in the neighbourhood of Bitterne Triangle.

No. 4 Area.

(*a*) Hampton Park,
or
(*b*) Swaythling.

No. 5 Area.

(*a*) Winchester Road (Oatlands)
or
(*b*) Borough Hospital Grounds.

SECTION 3.

In No. 1 Sub-Administrative Area, I suggest there should be a large Central Clinic. It is necessary for you to place this Clinic within easy reach of the Civic Centre, and in a place convenient to serve Northam and the lower part of the town. I also suggest there should be a smaller Central Clinic at Sydney House — No. 2 Area.

Both these principal Clinics should have the following accommodation :—

A semi-basement with facilities for carrying out cleansing and dealing with all types of skin cases.

The ground floor to provide accommodation for all the normal clinics previously accommodated at East Park Terrace.

The first floor to accommodate the whole of the clerical staff and provide offices for the Midwives, Superintendent Health Visitor and Medical Officers.

The top floor should provide accommodation for the Municipal Laboratory and a caretaker's flat at East Park Terrace ; and a caretaker's flat only at Sydney House.

There should also be an Ambulance Station for the Accident Service at East Park Terrace.

With regard to the remaining three clinics, I propose there should be smaller Health Centres with accommodation as follows :

A complete Infant Welfare Centre, accommodation for Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics, rooms for the treatment of minor ailments, artificial sunlight rooms, offices for the Medical Officer, Health Visitors and Sanitary Inspectors, a small dental department for the treatment of children under five years and ante-natal cases.

As far as the dental treatment of school children is concerned and minor ailments of school children, I would strongly advocate that in every new school there should be provided a small dental room with equipment, a cleansing centre, and a minor ailments room.

If this policy is adopted, there will be a great avoidance of time lost at present necessitated by the attendance of the children at the Clinics, and there would undoubtedly be a much higher response if children could be dealt with in the schools.

SECTION 4.

In each of the five Clinics, a Senior Assistant Medical Officer should be appointed and held responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for all the Health Services in his area.

These Medical Officers will themselves conduct with or without the help of Assistants, the Infant Welfare Centre in the area, carry out routine school medical inspections, and deal with the clinical conditions of children referred to school clinics.

In addition, they would inspect and report on the housing and sanitary conditions of the area, and investigate epidemic diseases.

The advantages of this scheme are that each Mecidal Officer will have the children under surveillance from an early age throughout their school life. He will be able to have a much more intimate knowledge of every house in his area and report on their sanitary conditions.

Further, it will give the Medical Officers a far greater interest in their work, and prepare them for more senior positions, as they will have all round experience of public health work.

At the three subsidiary clinics, all the services would be provided, except those requiring specialist treatment, *viz.*, tuberculosis, venereal disease, orthopaedic deformities, child guidance, mental welfare, ophthalmic, and ear, nose and throat diseases. All these specialist services would be provided at the two principal clinics, namely, East Park Terrace, and Sydney House. In connection with the orthopaedic clinics, provision should be made for the inclusion of fracture clinics.

At each of the five health centres, there should be a Senior Health Visitor and Senior Sanitary Inspector, working directly under the Senior Medical Officer, who would be responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for co-ordination and discipline. In order to co-ordinate the services, it is proposed that weekly conferences should be held by the Medical Officer of Health with these senior Officers to discuss the work of their areas and compare the incidence of disease.

The ante-natal cases and children under five years will be treated in the dental department of the Health Centre in the area, and there should be a Dental Officer attached to each of the Subsidiary Clinics for this purpose.

This scheme which I have put forward will require to be put into operation immediately after the war, as your Clinics have been destroyed.

There are further extensions to the Public Health Service which I consider should be provided at a later date. They are brought forward in the order of their priority :—

(*a*) The purchase of the Army Huts at present at the Isolation Hospital, to provide sufficient accommodation for all cases of tuberculosis requiring hospital treatment which are at present accommodated at the Borough Hospital.

(*b*) Extension of kitchen and nurses' dining room, etc., at the Borough Hospital.

(*c*) Night Nurses' Home, Borough Hospital.

(*d*) Building up of main corridor and provision of lifts at the Borough Hospital.

(*e*) New surgical block at the Borough Hospital.

(*f*) A cubicle block of 36 beds at the Isolation Hospital for the observation and treatment of infectious cases.

The advantages of such a block would be to provide accommodation for a variety of infections when the incidence of such infection is low, and thus avoid the use, as at present, of a ward which is capable of holding 32 beds.

(*g*) Provision of a Children's Block at the Borough Hospital.

I put forward these suggestions as a preliminary report to the Committee for discussion.

The Health Services Bill, which is being considered, may completely alter our present concept of health clinics, and it is probable that the so-called health centres used by practitioners may form annexes or an integral part of the clinic, although there will be many of the smaller health centres without attachment to a clinic to provide a Practitioner Service for a limited area.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS,
Medical Officer of Health.

APPENDIX B

PRELIMINARY PLANS
OF A
PRINCIPAL HEALTH CENTRE FOR SOUTHAMPTON

BY

H. C. MAURICE WILLIAMS, O.B.E.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health to the County Borough of Southampton.

Sir Earle Page, the Australian Government Representative in London, predicts a ten years' war. It may, therefore, appear a little premature to consider the detailed planning of a post-war health centre in a vulnerable town like Southampton. Some of us, however, may be forgiven if we fail to accept this depressing prediction, and devote some of our leisure hours to thoughts and plans for the future welfare of the towns whose health services we are privileged to administer.

It is no closely guarded secret that Southampton has suffered severely by enemy bombing, and the pre-war health clinics have shared the fate of any other public buildings by their complete elimination. The present health services are being continued as a temporary measure in improvised halls and school buildings. After the war, the department will be re-established from scratch. Keen competition we must anticipate from commercial interests, who, anxious to go ahead with their rebuilding programmes, will endeavour to displace the claim to priority of local authorities on an overtaxed building trade, unless these authorities have their proposals completed when peace is declared.

My object in publishing the plans of this proposed centre is to invite criticisms and accept suggestions from Medical Officers of Health and others interested in this type of building, in order that I may be in a position to submit a plan which will require but a few final amendments. It is not suggested that the Medical Officer of Health should surrender his office in the existing civic centre for two important reasons, the first being the frequent council committees he is expected to attend, and, the second, the necessity for all chief administrative officers to continue to have their headquarters in one central building of the town.

As it is proposed to divide the town into five sub-administrative health areas, this Principal Health Centre will serve as the focal point for the other four smaller centres, and most of the administrative and clerical work will be undertaken in this building. The proposed site of the Health Centre is in the centre of the town, adjacent to, but separated by a service road from, one of the main thoroughfares. The area reserved is between 3 and 4 acres, and the Centre will be a two-storey building with a basement below one section. The elevations have been designed to harmonise with those of the new town shopping area.

Details of Plans.

The plans indicate the detailed lay-out. The four sections are grouped around a spacious courtyard, with easy access to all departments, and inter-communication on the first floor. The ground floor consists of :—

A. *Maternity and Child Welfare Section,* which includes accommodation for ante- and post-natal examinations, and female venereal diseases. There will be a common waiting room to serve these clinics, to avoid any differentiation for women suffering from venereal diseases. In the child welfare section, the toddlers and mothercraft rooms open out on a verandah facing south, and a canteen will be provided in this section of the building.

B. *School Medical Section,* including a separate unit for child guidance and speech therapy. One arm of the section will deal with what might be termed " clean " cases, such as eye, ear, nose, throat, heart, and asthma cases, and special examinations. The other arm will deal with " dirty " cases, including scabies, impetigo, ringworm, etc. This has attached a small cleansing unit with foot and slipper baths.

C. *The Orthopaedic Section* includes a gymnasium, instrument maker's room and plaster room, with a common waiting room to serve the massage and the ultra-violet units.

D. *The Tuberculosis Section* provides for two preparation rooms, together with consulting rooms, and an X-ray department also serving the other departments of the Health Centre. Mass radiography is becoming popular, so that it is likely that this department will have to be enlarged. The central dispensary included in this section will also serve all departments of the Centre.

E. *The Male Venereal Diseases Section* is separated from the tuberculosis dispensary by the workshop, where repairs will be carried out to the Municipal Ambulances.

Underneath this section, there will be a basement for the garaging of the municipal ambulances. This will have access and exit by means of ramps, and will be specially reinforced to serve as an air-raid shelter.

It will be noted that I have not included consulting and waiting rooms to meet what may be required for a general practitioner service, in accordance with the design adumbrated by the Medical Planning Commission. I am of the opinion that such accommodation should be built as an annexe to the main health centre, and ample space has been reserved within the curtilage of the proposed site for this service, should it materialise.

The first floor has inter-communication between the sections, and the appropriate clerical departments have been placed immediately above their associated clinics. The main feature is a large concert and lecture hall, approached from the main entrance, and other provisions include a conference room, staff library, and canteen. The Municipal Laboratory will deal with epidemiological investigations, including a milk laboratory, and it is hoped that the Public Analyst's Department will be established in the same building. The Dental Department occupies one side of the first floor, with a north light for the dental surgeries. The remaining accommodation is taken up by the caretaker's flat and ambulance drivers' cubicles. A number of roof flats have been reserved for future extensions.